not more than 0.823 at 25° C. and shall contain not less than 3 percent of ethyl nitrite.

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they purported to be drugs, the names of which are recognized in an official compendium, and their strength differed from the standards set forth in such compendium, and their difference in strength from such standards was not stated on their labels.

They were alleged to be misbranded in that the name and address of the manufacturer appeared in a very small size of type which, on some labels, was practically illegible and was therefore not prominently placed upon the labels with such conspicuousness, as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices, as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

On August 14, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

924. Adulteration and misbranding of Azamine Capsules. U. S. v. 4 Boxes of Azamine Capsules. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 8018. Sample No. 7216–F.)

This product contained the active ingredient in excess of the amount declared on the label, and it would not be an effective treatment for various disease conditions for which it was recommended in the labeling.

On July 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed a libel at Milwaukee, Wis., against 4 boxes of Azamine Capsules, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 8, 1942, by the Nepera Chemical Co., Inc., from Yonkers, N. Y.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that each capsule contained not less than 5.89 grams (90.9 grains) of tolyl azo diamino pyridine hydrochloride.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "5 Grams * * * Each capsule contains 5 grams (77.2 grs. app.) of Tolyl-Azo-Diamino-Pyridine-Hydrochloride," borne on the label, was false and misleading.

The article was also alleged to be misbranded in that statements made in the labeling which represented and suggested that it was effective in the treatment of various disease conditions were false and misleading since it was not effective for these conditions. Some of the representations made were that Azamine has been shown to possess marked bactericidal power in coccal and *B. coli* infections, and that it was an antiseptic of proved value in a wide range of infections in large and small animals. It was recommended for mastitis, metritis, vesicular vaginitis, urinary infections, necrotic lesions, sinuses and fistulae, as well as for acute septic metritis, cystitis, nephritis, coccidiosis, gastritis, enteritis, septicemia and pyemia. It was also recommended as a topical application for udder and teat injuries, keratitis, conjunctivitis, and traumata of eye and associated tissues.

On October 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

925. Adulteration and misbranding of Paracelsus. U. S. v. 26 Boxes of Paracelsus. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 8161. Sample No. 4205–F.)

On or about August 23, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed a libel at New Albany, Ind., against 26 boxes of Paracelsus at Bedford, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 22, 1942, by the American Biochemical Corporation from Cleveland, Ohio.

The labeling of the article represented it to possess the following ingredients: Phosphorus, 245 milligrams; calcium, 84 milligrams; iron, 12 milligrams; iodine, 2.40 milligrams; manganese, .09 milligram; magnesium, 8 milligrams; and sulfur, 68 milligrams.

Analysis of the article showed that it was a mixture of chemical salts, principally sodium phosphate, potassium chloride, table salt, magnesium sulfate, calcium lactate, sodium bicarbonate, and lesser quantities of other chemical salts. The article was approximately 93 percent deficient in phosphorus, 55 percent deficient in calcium, 90 percent deficient in iron, and contained no iodine. It contained 211 percent more manganese, 181 percent more magnesium, and 63 percent more sulfur than was declared on the label.